

REMARKS

Claim 15 is canceled by way of this amendment, and, after entry of the amendment, claims 9, 12-13, and 16-19 will remain in this application. Reconsideration of the application is requested.

The objection to the drawings set forth in sections 3-4 on pages 2-3 of the Office Action is moot as a result of the cancellation of claim 15.

Independent claim 9 and independent claim 17 are again rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) or 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), along with all other claims remaining in the application, based on the Cantin et al. document. Reconsideration is requested.

It is well established that, in interpreting claim language, terms are given the broadest reasonable interpretation in their ordinary usage in context as they would be understood by one of ordinary skill in the art, in light of the written description in the specification, unless another meaning is intended and established therein, and without reading into the claim any disclosed limitation or particular embodiment (In re Am. Acad. of Sci. Tech. Ctr., 367 F.3d 1359, 1364 (Fed. Cir. 2004); In re Hyatt, 211 F.3d 1367, 1372 (Fed. Cir. 2000); In re Morris, 127 F.3d 1048, 1054-55 (Fed. Cir. 1997); In re Zletz, 893 F.2d 319, 321-22 (Fed. Cir. 1989)).

There is nothing in the specification of this application to indicate or establish any meaning of the terms "piston," "cylinder," and "opening provided in a cylinder wall" other than their meanings in ordinary usage. The Examiner's attention is directed to pages 320 and 896 of Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary (copies appended hereto), which include definitions of the term

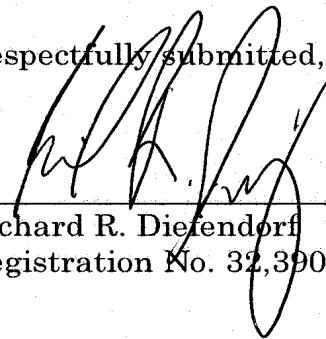
"cylinder" and its variations, and the term "piston" and its variations. While the comments provided by the Examiner in sections 19-20 on page 10 of the Office Action are noted, it is simply incorrect to assert that, under a reasonably broad interpretation, one may consider the movable frame 20 and the fixed frame 14 of the Cantin et al. anchorage to be a piston and cylinder, and the gap between parallel vertical plates 15, 16 of the Cantin et al. arrangement to be an "opening provided in a cylinder wall." The interpretation proposed is *unreasonably* broad, and therefore inappropriate.

As noted previously, the Cantin et al. movable frame 20 has been improperly characterized by the Examiner as a "piston," the Cantin et al. fixed frame 14 has been improperly characterized by the Examiner as a "cylinder," and the gap between parallel vertical plates 15, 16 of the Cantin et al. arrangement has been improperly characterized by the Examiner as an "opening provided in a cylinder wall." These features, which are required by both claim 9 and claim 17 above, are not found in the Cantin et al. arrangement. Again, moreover, nothing noted by the Examiner suggests modifying the Cantin et al. arrangement so as to include these features, and it is submitted that claims 9 and 17 in their present forms are patentable. All other claims remaining in this application are dependent claims and are patentable as well.

If there are any questions regarding this amendment or the application in general, a telephone call to the undersigned would be appreciated since this should expedite the prosecution of the application for all concerned.

If necessary to effect a timely response, this paper should be considered as a petition for an extension of time sufficient to effect a timely response. Please charge any deficiency in fees or credit any overpayments to Deposit Account No. 05-1323 (Docket #095309.58147US).

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Richard R. Diefendorf', is written over a horizontal line.

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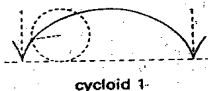
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ride a cycle; *specif*: BICYCLE ~ *vt*: to cause to go through a cycle —
 cy-cler \si-kla-jor, 'sik(-ə)-\ *n*
 cy-clie \si-klik also 'sik-lik/ or cy-clial \si-kli-kal, 'sik-li-\ *adj* (1794)
 1 *a*: of, relating to, or being a cycle *b*: moving in cycles (~ time)
 2 *cyclic*: being a mathematical group that has an element such that
 every element of the group can be expressed as one of its powers —
 cy-clial-ly \i-kla-jle/ also cy-clial-ly \si-kli-kle, 'sik-li-\ *adv*
 cyclic AMP *n* (ca. 1966): a cyclic mononucleotide of adenosine that
 has been implicated in control mechanisms regulating metabolism and
 function in the nervous system — called also *adenosine 3',5'-*
monophosphate
 cyclic GMP \jē-(ə)m-'pē\ *n* [guanosine + *mon-* + *phosphate*] (1972)
 a cyclic mononucleotide of guanosine that has been implicated with
 cyclic AMP as a second messenger in addition to hormones in the con-
 trol of cellular processes
 cy-clie-ty \si-'kli-ət-ē, sik-'lis-\ *n* (1944): the quality or state of being
 cyclic (estrous ~)
 cy-clist \si-k(-ə)-list, 'sik(-ə)-\ *n* (1882): one who rides a cycle
 cy-clitol \si-kla-tol, 'sik-la-tol\ *n* [cycl- + *-itol* (as in *inositol*)] (ca.
 1943): an alicyclic polyhydroxy compound (as *inositol*)
 cy-cli-za-tion \sik(-ə)-lā-'zā-shən, 'sik-\ *n* (1909): formation of one or
 more rings in a chemical compound — *cy-clize* \sik(-ə)-liz, 'sik-\ *vb*
 cy-clo \se-(k)lō, 'sik-(k)lō\ *n*, *pl* *cyclos* [prob. fr. F. short for (assumed)
cyclotaxi, fr. *motocyclette* *motorcycle* + *-o-* + *taxi*] (1964): a 3-
 wheeled motor-driven taxi
 cy-clo-ad-di-tion \si-(k)lō-'dī-shən\ *n* (1963): a chemical reaction
 leading to ring formation in a compound
 cy-clo-al-pha-tic \si-klo-'al-'fat-ik\ *adj* (1936): ALICYCLIC
 cy-clo-diene \di-'ēn, -di-\ *n* [cycl- + *diene*] (1942): an organic insecti-
 cide (as *aldrin*, *dieldrin*, *chlordane*, or *endosulfan*) with a chlorinated
 methylene group forming a bridge across a 6-membered carbon ring
 cy-clo-gen-e-sis \jēn-'ə-səs\ *n* [*cyclone* + *genesis*] (ca. 1938): the devel-
 opment or intensification of a cyclone
 cy-clo-hex-ane \si-klo-'hek-'sān\ *n* [ISV] (ca. 1909): a pungent satu-
 rated cyclic hydrocarbon C_6H_{12} found in petroleum or made syntheti-
 cally and used chiefly as a solvent and in organic synthesis
 cy-clo-hex-a-none \si-'hek-'sā-'nōn\ *n* [*cyclohexane* + *-one*] (ca. 1909): a
 liquid ketone $C_6H_{10}O$ used esp. as a solvent and in organic synthesis
 cy-clo-hex-a-mide \si-'hek-'sā-'mid, -mōd\ *n* [*cyclohexane* + *-imide*] (ca.
 1950): an agricultural fungicide $C_{12}H_{17}NO_4$ that inhibits protein syn-
 thesis and is obtained from a soil bacterium (*Streptomyces griseus*)
 cy-clo-hex-yl-amine \si-'hek-'sā-'mēn\ *n* [*cyclohexane* + *-yl* + *amine*]
 (1943): an amine ($C_6H_{11}NH_2$) of cyclohexane that is a prob. harmful
 metabolic breakdown product of cyclamate
 cy-cloid \si-'klōid\ *n* [F. *cycloïde*, fr. Gk
kykloïdes circular, fr. *kyklos*] (1661) 1
 a curve that is generated by a point on
 the circumference of a circle as it rolls
 along a straight line 2: something hav-
 ing a curved or circular form (a cloud ~)
 — *cy-clōid-al* \si-'klōid-'al\ *adj*
 cy-cloid *adj* (1851) 1: smooth with con-
 centric lines of growth (~ scales); also: having or consisting of cycloid
 scales 2: relating to or being a personality characterized by alternat-
 ing high and low moods — compare CYCLOTHYMIC
 cy-clom-e-ter \si-'klām-'ət-ər\ *n* (1880): a device made for recording the
 revolutions of a wheel and often used for registering distance traversed
 by a wheeled vehicle
 cy-clone \si-'klōn\ *n* [modif. of Gk *kyklōnia* wheel, coil, fr. *kykloun*
 to go around, fr. *kyklos* circle] (1848) 1 *a*: a storm or system of winds
 that rotates about a center of low atmospheric pressure clockwise in the
 southern hemisphere and counterclockwise in the northern, advan-
 ces at a speed of 20 to 30 miles an hour, and often brings abundant
 rain *b*: TORNADO *c*: LOW 1b 2: any of various centrifugal devices
 for separating materials (as solid particles from gases or liquids) —
 cy-clon-ic \si-'klān-ik\ *adj* — *cy-clon-i-cal-ly* \i-k(-ə)-lē\ *adv*
 cyclone cellar *n* (1887): a cellar or covered excavation designed for
 protection from dangerous windstorms (as tornadoes)
 cy-clo-ole-fin \si-klo-'ō-lā-fən\ *n* [ISV] (ca. 1923): a hydrocarbon (as of
 the formula C_8H_{14}) containing an unsaturated ring — *cy-clo-ole-fin-ic*
 \i-'ō-lā-'fin-ik\ *adj*
 cy-clo-par-af-fin \i-'par-'ə-fən\ *n* (1900): a saturated cyclic hydrocarbon
 of the formula C_8H_{16}
 cy-clo-pe-an \si-kla-'pē-an, si-'klō-pē-\ *adj* (1641) 1 often *cap*: of, re-
 lating to, or characteristic of a Cyclops 2: HUGE, MASSIVE 3: of or
 relating to a style of stone construction marked typically by the use of
 large irregular blocks without mortar
 cy-clo-pe-dia also cy-clo-pae-dia \si-kla-'pēd-ē-\ *n* (1728): ENCYCLOPE-
 DIA — *cy-clo-pe-dic* \i-'pēd-ik\ *adj*
 cy-clo-phos-pha-mide \si-klo-'fas-fa-'mid\ *n* (1960): an immunosup-
 pressive and antineoplastic agent $C_7H_5Cl_2N_2O_2P$ used esp. against
 lymphomas and some leukemias
 cy-clo-pro-pane \si-kla-'prō-'pān\ *n* [ISV] (1894): a saturated cyclic
 gaseous hydrocarbon C_3H_6 used esp. as a general anesthetic
 cy-clops \si-'klāps\ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Kyklōps*, fr. *kykl-* cycl- + *ōps* eye]
 (1513) 1 *pl* *cy-clo-pes* \si-'klō-(p)ēz\ *cap*: any of a race of giants in
 Greek mythology with a single eye in the middle of the forehead 2 *pl*
cyclops [NL, genus name, fr. L]: any of a genus (*Cyclops*) of freshwa-
 ter copepod water fleas
 cy-clo-ra-ma \si-kla-'ram-'ā, 'rām-\ *n* [cycl- + *-orama* (as in *panorama*)]
 (1840) 1: a large pictorial representation encircling the spectator and
 often having real objects as a foreground 2: a curved curtain or wall
 used as a background of a stage set to suggest unlimited space —
 cy-clo-ram-ic \i-'ram-ik\ *adj*
 cy-clo-ser-ine \si-klo-'sē-(ə)r-'ēn\ *n* (1952): an amino antibiotic
 $C_{12}H_{19}N_3O_6$ produced by an actinomycete (*Streptomyces orchidaceus*)
 cy-clo-sis \si-'klō-səs\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *kyklōsis* encirclement, fr. *kykloun*
 to go around] (1835): the streaming of protoplasm within a cell
 cy-clo-stome \si-'klō-'stōm\ *n* [deriv. of Gk *kykl-* + *stoma* mouth —
 more at STOMACH] (1835): any of a class (*Cyclostomi* or *Cyclo-*
stomata) of lowly craniate vertebrates having a large sucking mouth
 with no jaws and comprising the hagfishes and lampreys



cy-clo-style \i-'stil\ *n* [fr. *Cyclostyle*, a trademark] (1883): a machine for
 making multiple copies that utilizes a stencil cut by a graver whose tip
 is a small wheel — *cyclostyle* *vt*
 cy-clo-thy-mic \si-klo-'thi-mik\ *adj* [NL *cyclathymia* (fr. Gk *zyklothymie*,
 fr. *zykl-* cycl- + *-thymie* -thymia) + *E-ic*] (1923): relating to or being
 an affective disorder characterized by the alternation of depressed
 moods with elevated, expansive, or irritable moods without psychotic
 features — compare CYCLOID 2 — *cy-clo-thy-mia* \i-'thi-mē-\ *n*
 cy-clo-tom-ic \i-'tām-ik\ *adj* [*cyclotomy* (mathematical theory of the divi-
 sion of the circle into equal parts), fr. *cycl-* + *-tomy*] (1879): relating
 to, being, or containing a polynomial of the form $x^p + x^{p-1} + \dots +$
 $x + 1$ where p is a prime number
 cy-clo-tron \si-klo-'trān\ *n* [cycl- + *-tron*; fr. the circular movement of
 the particles] (1935): an accelerator in which charged particles (as
 protons, deuterons, or ions) are propelled by an alternating electric
 field in a constant magnetic field
 cy-cler Brit var of CIDER
 cyg-net \si-'gnet\ *n* [ME *sygnett*, fr. MF *cygne* swan, fr. L *cycnus*, *cyg-*
nus, fr. Gk *kyknos*] (15c): a young swan
 Cyg-nus \si-'g-nəs\ *n* [L (gen. *Cygni*), lit., swan]: a northern constella-
 tion between Lyra and Pegasus in the Milky Way
 cy-lin-der \sil-'in-dər\ *n* [MF or L; MF *cylindre*, fr. L *cylindrus*, fr. Gk
kylin-dros, fr. *kylindein* to roll; akin to OE *seol* squinting, L *scelus*
 crime, Gk *skelos* leg, *skolios* crooked] (1570) 1 *a*: the surface traced
 by a straight line moving parallel to a fixed straight line and intersec-
 ting a fixed planar closed curve *b*: the space bounded by a cylinder
 2 and two parallel planes cutting all its elements — see VOLUME table 2
 a cylindrical body: as *a*: the turning chambered breech of a re-
 volver *b* (1): the piston chamber in an engine *c*: any of various rotat-
 ing members in a press (as a printing press); esp.: one that impresses
 paper on an inked form *d*: a cylindrical clay object inscribed with
 cuneiform inscriptions — *cy-lin-dered* \i-'dər-d\ *adj*
 cy-lin-der seal *n* (1887): a cylinder (as of stone) engraved in intaglio and
 used esp. in ancient Mesopotamia to roll an impression on wet clay
 cy-lin-dri-cal \sa-'lin-dri-kəl\ also *cy-lin-dric* \i-'drik\ *adj* (1646): relating
 to or having the form or properties of a cylinder — *cy-lin-dri-cal-ly*
 \i-'dri-k(-ə)-lē\ *adv*
 cylindrical coordinate *n* (ca. 1934): any of the coordinates in space
 obtained by constructing in a plane a polar coordinate system and on a
 line perpendicular to the plane a linear coordinate system
 cy-ma \si-'mā\ *n* [Gk *kyma*, lit., wave] (1563) 1: a projecting molding
 whose profile is a double curve 2: a double curve formed by the
 union of a concave line and a convex line
 cy-ma-tium \si-'mā-shē-'jəm\ *n*, *pl* -tā \shē-'tā\ [L, fr. Gk *kymation*,
 dim. of *kymat-*, *kyma*] (1563): a crowning molding in classic architec-
 ture; esp.: CYMA
 cym-bal \si-'m-bəl\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *cymbal* & MF *cymbale*, fr. L *cym-*
balum, fr. Gk *kymbalon*, fr. *kymbē* bowl, boat — more at HUMP] (bed,
 12c): a concave brass plate that produces a brilliant clashing tone and
 that is struck with a drumstick or is used in pairs struck glancingly
 together — *cym-bal-ist* \i-'bā-ləst\ *n*
 cym-bid-ium \si-'m-bid-'ē-əm\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. L *Cymba* boat, fr.
 Gk *kymbē*] (1815): any of a genus (*Cymbidium*) of tropical Old World
 orchids with showy boat-shaped flowers
 cyme \si-'m\ *n* [NL *cyma*, fr. L, cabbage sprout, fr. Gk *kyma* swell,
 wave, cabbage sprout, fr. *kyein* to be pregnant — more at CAVE] (1794)
 : an inflorescence in which all floral axes terminate in a single flower;
 esp.: a determinate inflorescence of this type containing several flowers
 with the first-opening central flower terminating the main axis and
 subsequent flowers developing from lateral buds — see INFLORESCENCE
 illustrated
 cy-mene \si-'mēn\ *n* [F. *cy-mène*, fr. Gk *kyminon* cumin + F. *ène* -ene —
 more at CUMIN] (ca. 1863): any of three liquid isomeric hydrocarbons
 $C_{10}H_{16}$; esp.: a colorless liquid of pleasant odor from essential oils
 cym-lin \si-'m-lin, -lin\ *n* [prob. alter. of *sin-nel*] (1779): a summer
 squash having a scalloped edge
 cy-mo-phane \si-'mō-'fān\ *n* [F, fr. Gk *kyma* wave + F. *-phane* -phane]
 (1804): CHRYSOBERYL; esp.: an opalescent chrysoberyl
 cy-mose \si-'mōs\ *adj* (1807): of, relating to, being, or bearing a cyme
 cy-m-ric \i-'kəm-rik, 'kim-\ *adj* (1839): of, relating to, or characteristic
 of the non-Gaelic Celtic people of Britain or their language; *specif*
 : WELSH
 Cym-ric *n* (ca. 1890): BRYTHONIC; *specif*: the Welsh language
 Cym-ry \i-'rē\ *n* *pl* [W] (1688): the Brythonic Celts; *specif*: WELSH
 cyn-ic \sin-'ik\ *n* [MF or L, MF *cynique*, fr. L *cynicus*, fr. Gk *ky-nikos*,
 lit., like a dog, fr. *kyn-*, *kyōn* dog — more at HOUND] (1547) 1 *cap*: an
 adherent of an ancient Greek school of philosophers who held the view
 that virtue is the only good and that its essence lies in self-control and
 independence 2: a faultfinding captious critic; esp.: one who believes
 that human conduct is motivated wholly by self-interest — *cynic* *adj*
 cyn-i-cal \sin-'i-kəl\ *adj* (1588) 1: CAPTIOUS, PEEVISH 2: having or
 showing the attitude or temper of a cynic; esp.: contemptuously dis-
 trusting of human nature and motives (those ~ men who say that de-
 mocracy cannot be honest and efficient — F.D. Roosevelt) — *cyn-i-cal-ly*
 \i-'k(-ə)-lē\ *adv*
 cyn-ical MISANTHROPIC, PESSIMISTIC, MISOGYNISTIC mean deeply
 distrustful. CYNICAL implies having a sneering disbelief in sincerity or
 integrity; MISANTHROPIC suggests a rooted distrust and dislike of hu-
 man beings and their society; PESSIMISTIC implies having a gloomy,
 distrustful view of life; MISOGYNISTIC applies to a man having a deep-
 seated distrust of and aversion to women.
 cyn-i-cism \sin-'ə-siz-əm\ *n* (1672) 1 *cap*: the doctrine of the Cynics
 2 *a*: cynical character, attitude, or quality *b*: an expression of such
 quality
 cy-no-mol-gus monkey \si-'nā-'māl-gəs-\ *n* [NL, alter. of *cynomolgus*, fr.
 L, member of an ancient tribe in Africa, fr. Gk *Kynomolgoi*, lit., dog
 milkers] (1936): a macaque (*Macaca irus* syn. *M. cynomolgus*) of
 southeastern Asia, Borneo, and the Philippines that is used esp. in
 medical research
 cy-no-sure \si-'nā-'shū(ə)r, 'sin-'ə-\ *n* [MF & L; MF, *Ursa Minor*, guide,
 fr. L *cynosura* *Ursa Minor*, fr. Gk *kynosoura*, fr. *kynos* oura, lit., dog's
 tail] 1 *cap*: the northern constellation *Ursa Minor*; also: NORTH STAR

pis-mo clam \pi-z(-)mō- n, often cap P [*Pismo Beach, Calif.*] (1913): a thick-shelled clam (*Tivela stultorum*) of the southwest coast of No. America used extensively for food

pi-so-lite \pi-sō-lit- n [NL *pisolithus*, fr. Gk *pisos* pea + *-lithos* -lith] (1708): a limestone composed of pisiform concretions — **pi-so-lit-ic** \pi-sō-lit-ik- adj

pi-ss \pi-sis- vb [ME *piessen*, fr. OF *piissier*, fr. (assumed) VL *piissare*] vi (13c): URINATE — sometimes considered vulgar ~ vi: to urinate in or on — sometimes considered vulgar

pi-ss n (14c): 1: URINE — sometimes considered vulgar 2: an act of urinating — often used with *take*: sometimes considered vulgar

pi-ssed \pi-sist- adj (1846): 1: ANGRY, DISGUSTED — sometimes considered vulgar 2: *Brit*: DRUNK — sometimes considered vulgar

pi-ss off vi, *Brit* (1953): to leave forthwith: get out — usu. used as a command: sometimes considered vulgar ~ vi: ANGER, IRRITATE — sometimes considered vulgar

pis-soir \pi-sō-wär- n [F, fr. MF, fr. *pisser* to urinate, fr. OF *piissier*] (1919): a public urinal usu. located on the street in some European countries

pis-ta-chio \pə-stash(-)ō, -stāsh- n, pl -chios [It *pistacchio*, fr. L *pistacium* pistachio nut, fr. Gk *pistakion*, fr. *pistakē* pistachio tree, fr. Per *pistah*] (15c): a small tree (*Pistacia vera*) of the sumac family whose drupaceous fruit contains a greenish edible seed; also: its seed

pis-ta-reen \pi-sis-tā-rēn- n [prob. modif. of Sp *peseta* peseta] (1744): an old Spanish silver piece circulating at a debased rate

piste \pest- n [F, fr. MF, fr. OIt *pista*, fr. *pistare* to trample down, pound — more at *PISTON*] (ca. 1727): TRAIL; esp.: a downhill ski trail

pis-til \pis-tl- n [NL *pistillum*, fr. L *pestile* — more at *PESTLE*] (1726): the ovule-bearing organ of a seed plant that consists of the ovary with its appendages — see *FLOWER* illustration

pis-til-late \pi-sis-tā-lāt- adj (ca. 1828): having pistils; *specif*: having pistils but no stamens

pis-tol \pis-tl- n [MF *pistole*, fr. G, fr. MHG dial. *pischulle*, fr. Czech *píšťal*, lit., pipe; akin to Russ *pischal* harquebus] (1570): a handgun whose chamber is integral with the barrel — **pistol** vi

pis-tole \pis-tōl- n [ME] (1592): an old gold 2-escudo piece of Spain; also: any of several old gold coins of Europe of approximately the same value

pis-tol-er \pi-sis-tō(-)l(-)r- n (1577): one who is armed with a pistol

pistol grip n (1874): 1: a grip of a shotgun or rifle shaped like a pistol stock 2: a handle shaped like a pistol stock

pistol-whip vi (1930): to beat with a pistol

pis-ton \pis-tən- n [F, fr. It *pistone*, fr. *pistare* to pound, fr. OIt, fr. ML, fr. L *pistus*, pp. of *pinsere* to crush — more at *PISTON*] (1704): 1: a sliding piece moved by or moving against fluid pressure which usu. consists of a short cylinder fitting within a cylindrical vessel along which it moves back and forth 2: a valve sliding in a cylinder in a brass instrument and serving when depressed by a finger knob to lower its pitch b: a button on an organ console to bring in a previously selected registration

piston pin n (1897): WRIST PIN

piston ring n (1867): a springy split metal ring for sealing the gap between a piston and the cylinder wall

piston rod n (1786): a rod by which a piston is moved or by which it communicates motion

pit \pit- n [ME *pytt*, akin to OHG *pfuzzi* well] (bef. 12c): 1: a (1): a hole, shaft, or cavity in the ground (2): MINE (3): a scooped-out place used for burning something (as charcoal) b: an area often sunken or depressed below the adjacent floor area: as (1): an enclosure in which animals are made to fight each other (2): a space at the front of a theater for the orchestra (3): an area in a securities or commodities exchange in which members do trading 2: a: HELL — used with *the* b: a place or situation of utility, misery, or degradation c: *pl*: WORST (it's the ~s) 3: a hollow or indentation esp. in the surface of an organism: as a: a natural hollow in the surface of the body b: one of the indented scars left in the skin by a pustular disease: ROCK-MARK c: a minute depression in the secondary wall of a plant cell functioning in the intercellular movement of water and dissolved material 4: any of the areas alongside an auto racecourse used for refueling and repairing the cars during a race — often used in pl. with *the*

pit vt *pit-ted*; *pit-ting* vi (15c): 1: a: to place, cast, bury, or store in a pit b: to make pits in: esp.: to scar or mark with pits 2: a: to set (as gamecocks) into or as if into a pit to fight b: to set into opposition or rivalry — usu. used with *against* ~ vi 1: to become marked with pits; esp.: to preserve for a time an indentation made by pressure 2: to make a pit stop

pit n [D, fr. MD — more at *PITH*] (1841): the stone of a drupaceous fruit

pit vt *pit-ted*; *pit-ting* (ca. 1923): to remove the pit from (a fruit)

pit-ta \pit-tā- n [Sp & Pg] (1698): 1: any of several fiber-yielding plants (as an agave) 2: the fiber of a pita; also: any of several fibers from other sources

pita n [NGK, lit., pie, cake] (ca. 1951): a thin flat bread

pit-a-pat \pit-i-pat- n [imit.] (1582): PITTER-PATTER — **pit-a-pat** adv or adj — **pit-a-pat** vi

pit bull n (1930): 1: any of various smooth-coated stocky muscular terriers orig. developed for dogfighting and noted for their strength and stamina 2: STAFFORDSHIRE BULL TERRIER 3: AMERICAN STAFFORDSHIRE TERRIER — called also **pit bull terrier**

pitch \pitch- n [ME *picch*, fr. OE *pic*, fr. L *pic-*, *pix*; akin to L *opimus* fat — more at *FAT*] (bef. 12c): 1: a black or dark viscous substance obtained as a residue in the distillation of organic materials and esp. tars 2: any of various bituminous substances 3: resin obtained from various conifers and often used medicinally 4: any of various artificial mixtures resembling resinous or bituminous pitches

pitch vt (bef. 12c): to cover, smear, or treat with or as if with pitch

pitch vb [ME *pichen*] vi (13c): 1: to erect and fix firmly in place (~ a tent) 2: to throw usu. with a particular objective or toward a particular point (~ hay onto a wagon): as a: to throw (a baseball) to a batter b: to toss (as coins) so as to fall at or near a mark (~ pennies) c: to put aside or discard by throwing (~ed his cigarette into the fire) 3: to sell or advertise esp. in a high-pressure way 4: a: (1): to cause to be at a particular level or of a particular quality (2): to set in a particular musical key b: to cause to be set at a particular angle: SLOPE 5: to utter glibly and insincerely 6: a: to use as a starting

pitcher b: to play as pitcher 7: to hit (a golf ball) in a high arc backspin so that it rolls very little after striking the green ~ vi: to fall precipitately or headlong b (1) of a ship: to have the alternately plunge precipitately and rise abruptly (2) of an air: to turn about a lateral axis so that the nose rises or falls in relation to the tail (3) of a missile or spacecraft: to turn about a lateral axis both perpendicular to the longitudinal axis and horizontal with respect to the earth c: BUCK 1 2: ENCAMP 3: to hit upon or ha upon something (~ upon the perfect gift) 4: to incline down: SLOPE 5: a: to throw a ball to a batter b: to play ball as a pitcher c: to pitch a golf ball *syn* see THROW — **pitch into** 1: ATTACK, A:

pitch n (1500): 1: the action or a manner of pitching; esp.: an up-and-down movement — compare YAW 2: a: SLOPE; also: degree of slope: RAKE b: the distance between any of various things: as (1): distance between one point on a gear tooth and the corresponding point on the next tooth (2): distance from any point on the thread of a screw to the corresponding point on an adjacent thread measured parallel to the axis c: the theoretical distance a propeller would advance longitudinally in one revolution d: the number of teeth or of threads per inch 3: *archaic*: TOP, ZENITH 4: a: the relative level, intensity, or extent of some quality or state b (1): the property of a sound and esp. a musical tone that is determined by the frequency of the waves producing it: highness or lowness of sound (2): a standard frequency for tuning instruments c (1): the differ in the relative vibration frequency of the human voice that contrit to the total meaning of speech (2): a definite relative pitch that significant phenomenon in speech 5: a steep place: DECLIVITY chiefly *Brit*: a: an outdoor site (as for camping or doing business): playing field 7: an all-found game in which the first card led trump 8: a: an often high-pressure sales talk b: ADVERTISEMER a: the delivery of a baseball by a pitcher to a batter b: a baseball thrown c: PITCHOUT 2 — **pitched** \pitch- adj

pitch-black \pitch-blak- adj (1599): extremely dark or black

pitch-blende \pitch-blend- n [part trans. of G *pechblende*, fr. *pech* + *blende* blende] (1770): a brown to black mineral that contains massive uraninite, has a distinctive luster, contains radium, and is chief ore-mineral source of uranium

pitch-dark \pitch-därk- adj (1827): extremely dark: PITCH-BLACK

pitched battle \pitch-it- n (ca. 1549): an intensely fought battle which the opposing forces are locked in close combat

pitcher \pitch-ər- n [ME *pitcher*, fr. OF *pitchier*, fr. ML *bicarius* g more at *BEAKER*] (13c): 1: a container for holding and pouring liquids that usu. has a lip or spout and a handle 2: ASCIDIUM, eq modified leaf of a pitcher plant in which the hollowed petiole and of the blade form an elongated receptacle

pitcher n (1845): one that pitches; *specif*: the player that pitches game of baseball

pitcher plant n (1819): a plant (esp. family Sarracenaceae, the *pit* plant family) with leaves modified into pitchers in which insects trapped and digested by means of liquids secreted by the leaves

pitch-fork \pitch-fō(-)rk- n [ME *pickfork*, fr. *pick* pick + *fork*] (15c): long-handled fork that has two or three long somewhat curved prongs and is used esp. in pitching hay — **pitchfork** vi

pitch in vi (1843): 1: to begin to work 2: to contribute to a common endeavor

pitch-man \pitch-man- n (ca. 1926): one who makes a sales pitch: a: one who sells merchandise on the streets or from a concession: one who does radio or TV commercials

pitch-out \pitch-aüt- n (1912): 1: a pitch in baseball deliberately reach of the batter to enable the catcher to check or put out a runner 2: a lateral pass in football between two backs behind scrimmage line — **pitch out** vi

pitch pine n (1754): 1: any of several pines that yield pitch; esp 3-leaved pine (*Pinus rigida*) of eastern No. America 2: the wood pitch pine

pitch pipe n (1711): a small reed pipe or flue pipe producing on more tones to establish the pitch in singing or in tuning an instrument

pitch-stone \pitch-stōn- n (ca. 1784): a glassy rock with a resin luster that contains more water than obsidian does

pitch-woman \pitch-wūm-an- n (1957): a woman who makes a sales pitch

pitchy \pitch-ē- adj (1513): 1: full of pitch: TARRY b: of, related to, or having the qualities of pitch 2: PITCH-BLACK

pit-e-ous \pit-ē-as- adj (13c): of a kind to move to pity or compassion — **pit-e-ous-ly** adv — **pit-e-ous-ness** n

pit-fall \pit-fōl- n (14c): 1: TRAP, SNARE; *specif*: a pit flimsily covered or camouflaged and used to capture and hold animals or men: hidden or not easily recognized danger or difficulty

pit \pit- n [ME, fr. OE *piþa*; akin to MD & MLG *pit* pith, pit] (12c): 1: a: usu. continuous central strand of spongy tissue in stems of most vascular plants that prob. functions chiefly in storage: any of various loose spongy plant tissues that resemble true pit: the soft or spongy interior of a part of the body 2: a: the esophageal part: CORE b: substantial quality (as of meaning) 3: IMPORTANT

pit vt (1805): 1: a: to kill (as cattle) by piercing or severing the spinal cord b: to destroy the spinal cord or central nervous system (as a frog) usu. by passing a wire or needle up and down the vertebral canal 2: to remove the pith from (a plant stem)

pit-head \pit-hed- n (1839): the top of a mining pit or coal shaft: the immediately adjacent ground and buildings

pithecanthrope \pithe-i-kan(-)thrō-pin- n (1925): any of a group of Pleistocene hominids (as Java man, Peking man, and Heidelberg man)



staff notation of pitch 4b(1)